

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

Published every evening, Sunday excepted, by the Tonopah Bonanza Printing Co., Incorporated.

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Terms of Subscription by Mail for Daily Bonanza:

One Year	\$12.00	One Week	30
Six Months	6.00	One Month	1.00
Three Months	3.00	Three Months	3.00

Delivered by Carrier, \$1.25 per Month.

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Entered at the postoffice in Tonopah as second class matter.  
Official Paper for County of Nye and Town of Tonopah

## SWATTING THE TAXES.

Harding is out with the punch. A few more speeches will show the nation that he is a man of action and one who can place his hand on the sore spots of industry. His latest statement is a straight-from-the-shoulder bluff at the excess profits tax which a Democratic administration insisted on retaining in spite of every protest and the expostulations of the manufacturing and mining world. Mr. Harding says the system is inequitable and one that should be abolished if the country is going to recover from its long attack of financial malady. He sees the fact that where the tax system is aimed at absorbing all the profit there cannot be any regeneration of business, and until something drastic is done there will be no getting back to the prosperity of ante bellum days. He speaks with firmness and a positivism that there cannot be any gainsaying and his statements will furnish another nail for the coffin of those who still cling to the hope of perpetuating the Wilson regime with all its unfairness and inequalities of tax collections to the end that there may be a rapid recovery for the nation. The Republican candidate is on the job. He is watching and analyzing with keenest interest the influences that are sapping the foundations of business. This will effect a complete reformation in the views of thousands of Democrats who still cling to the principle that there cannot be any fault found with the legal administration at Washington. Harding is not equivocating or beating around the bush, for he goes at public business with a thoroughness that presages well for the promise that the next administration will not be any one man power, but an administration for the general good of the country and an era of reform that will be of priceless advantage to every taxpayer, great and small.

## FALSE IMPRESSIONS CORRECTED.

When the average reader grasps the fact that \$600,000,000 will be added to the payrolls of the railroads and transportation lines of the United States he seldom thinks of the individuals to be benefited or the merits of the individual cases. After careful dissection of the figures placed before the railroad wage board it is difficult to understand how the railroad administration managed to preserve order or retain hundreds of thousands of minor employees at the beggarly wages paid. In course of the preliminary arguments a few cases were cited where the princes of employees holding fancy runs on trunk lines and operating fast trains were earning more than many superintendents of divisions or others in more responsible places. These cases under the scrutiny of the investigators became isolated examples of earnings and do not apply to the rank and file of the service. For instance, common labor has been drawing down an average of \$94 a month when everybody knows that in other business the payment of laborers has been much higher under conditions many times less distressing. The new schedule will give these men \$104 a month, which cannot be termed an unreasonable increase, as it brings the pay to little more than \$125 a day—and it may be asked where can anybody go into the open market today and find unskilled labor willing to work for that pittance? Farmers for several years have been paying \$4.50, \$5 and \$6 a day and willing to make any concessions in the way of improved industrial conditions to retain men and women at these prices. The section man is subject to call at all hours of day or night, regardless of weather or locality, and he has to respond on the pain of losing his job. City laborers have been doing even better for an eight-hour day; so no fault can be found with the wage board for granting the paltry advance of \$7 a month. The average wage for carpenters employed by railroads has been \$130 a month which will be raised to \$157. Contrast this with the union scale obtaining in urban employment, where \$7 and \$8 a day is the rule, and you will not be prone to find fault with any board for establishing an extremely modest advance. As a matter of fact, it has been shown by the government that at the end of 1916 more than half of all rail employees were being paid less than \$75 a month. Four out of five were being paid \$100 a month or even less, and even of the locomotive engineers less than half received \$175 a month. This was after passage of the Adamson act which benefited only a minority of railroad men represented by the brotherhoods. The very poorly paid groups have not had any wage adjustment since May 25, 1918, and trackmen received only 28 cents an hour, which certainly was not commensurate with the advanced cost of living during the past two years. It is creditable to the men and their chiefs that they remained so patient during all these years when prices were soaring and it is harbinger of better times and more contentment that they have agreed to accept what is offered.

## FACING COAL FAMINE.

In Nova Scotia, one of the greatest coal producing areas in the American continent, capital is going to spend \$5,500,000 in developing fresh sources of supply, confident that they will be needed before the zephyrs and warmth of next spring bring back fruits, flowers and forage. Everywhere consumers are anticipating cruel conditions for the winter and drastic steps have been taken to ameliorate suffering so far as can be anticipated through shortage of rolling stock and deficient production of the mines. In this connection it may be asked why Nevada is not bestirring itself since the population is facing the double famine of coal and oil. Nothing is being done. For the last 15 years the people have been imperturbed to do something toward assisting in developing or opening domestic fuel supplies without eliciting any serious support of the proposition. It is not too late for action. The small domestic consumer has contributed his mite but the big consumers have laid back in the collar and refused to lend any assistance in the movement which would do more to establish Nevada as an industrial center than a dozen gold mines.

## EXPERIMENTS IN BAMBOO GROWING

Report of Official May Mean Cultivation in South on Large Scale.

(Correspondence of Associated Press)  
NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Eight years ago Edward A. McIlhenny of Avery Island was commissioned by the United States bureau of plant production to experiment in the growing of Chinese and Japanese bamboo so as to determine the best varieties that may be grown in the south. He is now about to make his report to the government regarding his forecasts. The bamboo, Mr. McIlhenny says, sometimes reach a height of 60 to 70 feet in three weeks.

According to the experimenter, one of the most satisfactory growths have been the phyllostachys pubescens, valuable as timber and particularly for making paper. The tender shoots, when six or eight inches above ground, may be eaten as a salad and are also used in other culinary ways. Another edible variety is the phyllostachys henryi.

Exclusively timber varieties include the phyllostachys pubescens and phyllostachys quini, both of which were found to thrive in Louisiana. They are said to be adapted for house timbers, telephone and telegraph poles and boat spars.

"The four varieties are hardy and do well in Louisiana and will stand a temperature of zero, growing rapidly to perfection in southern alluvial soils," said Mr. McIlhenny. "In my opinion these four species of bamboo are destined to play an important part in southern Louisiana agriculture."

## POSTAL CHARGES IN FRANCE TO DOUBLE

(Correspondence of Associated Press)  
PARIS, July 16.—Doubling of most of the international postal rates will be proposed by French delegates to the International Postal union which will meet in Madrid October 1. France recently increased domestic first class letter postage from 15 to 25 centimes, so that it now costs as much to send a letter across the street in Paris as to send it around the world.

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## ARGENTINA DIPLOMAT GETS RAISE IN RANK

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

BUENOS AIRES, July 6.—Argentina plans to raise to the rank of ambassador her legations in England, France, Italy and Germany, placing them on the same footing as her foreign representations in Spain and in the United States.

This higher standing of the Argentina representations in Paris and London will be accompanied with the purchase of buildings in keeping with their rank. Appropriations for these purchases have already been asked for and are included in the budget for 1920. An appropriation for the embassy at Madrid will be asked for later on. In this manner all Argentine embassies in America and Europe will be installed in edifices of their own.

## LOW BIRTH RATE

(Correspondence of Associated Press)

VIENNA, July 12.—If the present birth and death rate continues, experts figure that Austria will be depopulated by 50 per cent in 50 years. In 1919 there were 15,079 more deaths than births, while the number of marriages was far above normal.

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